

THE PICTORIAL UNION.

A HOLIDAY SHEET, FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

JAMES ANTHONY & CO., 21 J street.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., JANUARY 1, 1854.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

No object in San Francisco is more worthy the attention of such as have an hour or two of leisure than the United States Hospital on Rincon Point. Its stately proportions stand out in such bold relief among the buildings in that section of the city, its location is so commanding that it cannot fail to have attracted the passing glance of all; but few we opine are aware of the many points connected with the structure calculated to strike the eye of a man of taste—the philanthropist or the well wisher of California. We present a correct view of the building, engraved expressly for the PICTORIAL UNION.

The Hospital is three stories high, with a lofty basement. It contains a main building with two wings. The main building is 114 feet long by 49 feet deep, and each wing is 34 feet long by 90 feet deep. The wings, therefore, being deeper than the main building, project beyond it both at the front and the rear. Thus it will be seen, that the extreme length of the whole structure, including the wings, is 182 feet. Along the front of the main building, and stretching from wing to wing, a spacious balcony 11 feet deep by 114 feet long, has been constructed at each story; over the front of these, from the ground to the eaves, a light iron trellace has been placed, and the whole gives the edifice a highly ornamental finish. From the balconies, and particularly from the roof, a most splendid panoramic view is presented. The city, the bay, and the long shore of Contra Costa, with its villages, lay spread out around, and offer a scene which will amply repay any one for the long walk. The Hospital grounds are spacious, comprising sixty-five vara lots, which were deeded to the United States, by the city, last December. These will doubtless be properly fenced and laid out into grass plats and walks, for the convalescents. The work of grading the lots was commenced on the 15th of December last, immediately after the city took action in relinquishing its right, title and interest in the land. The corner stone was laid on the 7th day of April, and the edifice is now ready for occupancy.

The basement is ten feet four inches in height; the first and second stories are each thirteen feet high, and the third story is ten feet eight inches. The building is to be heated throughout by four furnaces and a system of flues. In addition to hot air, registers opening into all the wards, halls, &c., there are ventilating registers in each room, all so arranged that the building can not only be supplied with pure air, but can be heated with accuracy to any degree required. In addition to this admirable arrangement, measures have been taken to supply the building with water. The roof holds eight tanks of a capacity of 500 gallons each, and at each wing a reservoir is to be constructed, capable of containing 20,000 gallons. With these are connected pipes for leading water to the kitchen, halls, laundry, &c., and hose in case of fire. In the basement there are six bathing rooms, one room for shower baths, and one for a sulphur bath, while each of the stories above contains two bathing rooms, making in all fourteen. There are also dumb waiters in each wing, connecting the basement with the stories above.

In the basement are the general kitchen, the bathing rooms, and the four hot air furnaces above alluded to, the laundry, a dining room for the nurses and servants, store rooms, fuel rooms, the kitchen of the physicians under the east wing, and that of the steward under the west, with the necessary store rooms connected.

The first floor is divided as follows: The east wing contains the parlors, dining rooms, offices, and private rooms for the physicians, with a private stairway leading to the kitchen below. The west wing is similarly partitioned for the use of the steward of the establishment. The main building contains a spacious hall, stairway in the centre, two bathing rooms, and four large wards, each intended for eighteen beds.

The second and third stories of the main building are similarly partitioned: thus giving twelve large wards, capable of accommodating about two hundred and twenty patients.

We have already described the first stories of the wings. The second story of each wing is divided into six commodious wards, and the third story being similarly divided, this arrangement furnishes twenty-four wards, which, together with the eighteen larger ones before spoken of, will meet the requirements of about four hundred patients. Thus, the fourth and third stories, with a large portion of the first, are entirely devoted to wards and bathing rooms, while the remainder of the first story is given up to the physicians and steward, and the basement to general purposes of cooking, &c.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of fire. Although not specified in the plans, Collector Hammond, with his associate Commissioner, Mr. Bridge, caused the floors throughout the building to be deadened with cement. This is accompanied by the additional advantage of preventing any noise in one part of the building being heard in another. The Collector has also caused the walls of the building to be examined thoroughly by practical men, and the result has proved most satisfactory, both to the Government officers and the contractor. In addition to the above, the roof is covered with bricks, so that there is little danger of fire.

As many of our citizens are aware, Dr. R. McMillan has been appointed Resident Physician; Mr. Washington Kirby has also received the appointment of Steward. Mr. Reuben Clark has been the Supervising Architect. Mr. Charles Homer is the Contractor, and the brick work was done by Mr. George Nagle.

The first appropriation for the Hospital was \$50,000. It was made on motion of Senator Gwin on the 28th September, 1850. The next move was for an appropriation of \$200,000 to complete the work. This motion was made on the 3d of March, 1851. It was opposed by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, in a speech assuming the position that California was but an experiment, that the gold might be dug out and the people abandon the place, and that therefore it was wrong to expend so heavy an amount. The motion was lost. In 1852, \$130,000 was appropriated to complete the building. The contract price was \$180,000, and it is estimated that an appropriation of \$40,000 more will be required to pay the expenses of finishing the structure. Thus the whole cost will be \$320,000.

This institution will awaken emotions of pleasure in the bosom of the hardy mariner, as his eyes rest upon its stately proportions—a refuge which his money has contributed to erect—a home in the hour of sickness, which he can claim as a right, and not as a charity.



UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL, RINCON POINT, SAN FRANCISCO.



GOLD HILL.

GOLD HILL.—It will not fail to have been discovered by the reader how many of our engravings, descriptions, improvements, &c., relate to the region about Coloma. This cannot be marveled at when it is taken into consideration that the first gold discovery was made here, and that the mineral wealth of El Dorado county stands second to none other in the State. Immense sums of money have been invested in her various canals, flumes, tunnels, bridges and other modes by which these extensive mineral deposits may be reached, and the end is not yet; nor can human prophecy foretell when or where it is to be.

Gold Hill is three miles south of Coloma, among the mountains, and on the highway to Placerville. Its diggings are very rich, but difficult to be worked on account of the great scarcity of water. It is a winter resort for miners, on which account there is no stability to its population. As a picture, it has no mean pretensions, for which favor it is under obligations to the skill of the artist.

ACADEMY OF THE SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.—One of the best evidences of the forming of a moral sentiment in a new country, is the attention bestowed upon the founding of institutions of learning. To a people

who are christianized, places of education for youth are deemed as essential as agricultural pursuits, or any other branch of physical science; for no less in the one than the other exists the principle of national and self-reliance. Nor, indeed, can such a comparison be deemed inapt. The germ of mind requires all the care and caution in its cultivation—all the proper influences of training and engrafting for future usefulness—that the seed does, whose fruits, in their proper season, are gathered and garnered to constitute the glory of the sedulous husbandman.

California, yet the infant empire of less than a five years nurture, has exhibited the judgment of maturity in the course which her people have marked out to found and perpetuate greatness through the medium of educating the minds of the masses. It may well be considered a source of pride, that the State Constitution not only recognizes the necessity of a general system of Common Schools, but has provided for the election of a Superintendent of that department of knowledge. A half million of dollars has been set to the credit of the school fund, upon which an interest of perhaps \$50,000 has already accumulated. In a short time we may look forward to the appropriation of this fund for the common benefit and behoof. Until such time, however, as the State is enabled to effect its proper

distribution, individual enterprise must be depended upon for the establishment of primary schools, and the higher academies and colleges of learning. Fortunately, the field has not been permitted to lie idle. In every portion of the State—even among the mountains—we daily hear of the increase of schools and academies for the instruction of the youth of both sexes, and in some of which music and the languages are taught.

Prominent among the institutions of learning with a State wide reputation, is that of the "Academy of the Sisters of Notre Dame," represented in the engraving, and of which we now propose to speak.

In March, 1851, two Sisters of Charity emigrated from Oregon, and located at San Jose, Santa Clara county, where, during the month following, they opened a school with eight scholars. In July of the same year, the number of teachers was augmented by the arrival of four Sisters from Cincinnati, Ohio; and in August following, the school boasted from thirty to forty scholars. At the commencement of the session in September, it contained sixty boarders and twenty day scholars, and at the exhibition on the 14th of July, 1853, ninety boarders and thirty day scholars; thus showing a steady increase of popularity up to the present scholastic year, which commenced September 1st with one hundred and thirty-two boarders

and thirty day scholars. Fifteen of the latter received their education gratis.

In this Institution, which is beautifully and healthfully located, the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church exist by profession; but no interference is exercised or pretended with those maintaining a different belief; "nor," says the circular of the Academy, "shall a scholar be allowed at any time to conform to the Catholic religion, without a written or verbal permission from her parents."

The Academy building, of which the engraving is an excellent likeness, is 160 feet front, by 136 feet deep, three stories high, and calculated for the accommodation of 800 boarders. Its construction was commenced in May, 1853, and will be finished about the 1st of October, 1854, at an estimated cost of \$100,000. It was designed by Mr. J. P. Kirwan, late of New Orleans, who is its Superintendent.

UNIONTOWN is a handsome little village, with excellent mining in the vicinity, located on the south side of the South Fork of the American River. It contains a population of about seven hundred, has its Methodist Episcopal Church, and marches forward at a steady pace to a promising destiny.



ACADEMY OF THE SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.



UNION TOWN.



JOHNTOWN.

JOHNTOWN.—It would be useless to inform the reader that Johnstown is a pretty place. Its picturesque scenery is sufficient to declare that fact. It is located in a ravine seven miles north-east of Coloma, on the road to Georgetown, and extends for more than a mile along one of the richest mineral regions in El Dorado county. Its population has recently been greatly augmented, and may with safety be set down at a thousand. A company has been organized with the intention of conducting water by ditch from Pilot Creek to Johnstown, Georgetown and Kelsey's diggings. At present the supply is limited and precarious.

SALMON FALLS.—We have in this engraving one of those sublime views of mountain and valley scenery, with which California so extensively



SALMON FALLS AND NATOMA WATER WORKS.

abounds. Like the picture that belonged to "the Donati," in a house near the "Reggio gate:"

"He who gazes on it, comes and comes again,
That he may call it up when far away."

With such material near at home to improve the study of the artist, why should he repair to Italy? Instead of straining his eye upon the clouds that hang over the Papal States, to catch their ever-varying tints, and rejoicing in wild rapture when he has succeeded in reducing them to the canvas, let him turn to the snow-capped sierras, whose lofty summits pierce to the heavens, and Raphael will have nothing to boast of, if the genius which embodies their glory be at all commensurate with the sublimity of the subject.

blocks for engraving purposes, and paper of a suitable quality for this description of printing; in the second, although the material for subjects is abundant, they are obtained with the greatest difficulty; and in the third, the features of the country are undergoing such rapid change, that the description of a place given to-day, may not be correct concerning it to-morrow.

Salmon Falls are situated on the south side of the South Fork of the American River, in El Dorado county, about thirty-three miles from Sacramento, on the road leading to Greenwood Valley and Georgetown. The village has no pretensions to beauty on the score of symmetry in its proportions, but regarded at a distance, for its scenic effect, and it strikes the beholder with peculiar beauty and grandeur. Its contiguous gold mines and its imposing hydraulic improvements are conspicuous evidences of its prosperity and wealth. Its population numbers from five to eight hundred souls, considerably scattered, but driving a thrifty trade and relying solely upon the efforts of well directed labor to give valuation and stability to its character.

The Natoma Water Works draws its supply from this vicinity, and con-

We are determined, however, that whatever obstacle labor and money can overcome, shall be accomplished. We flatter ourselves that the present number of the Pictorial Union will not prove deficient in interest to those for whom it has been more especially prepared. It is yet in its infancy, with the glowing prospects of a bright future before it. Every



SALMON FALLS BRIDGE.

ducts it over an extensive tract of mining country. A portion of its flume is visible on the left of the cut, from which it ascends till it loses itself among the distant hills.

Still higher up and to the left the Salmon Falls bridge may be seen, which is given in a separate engraving. It is the third experiment of the kind; two former bridges having been swept away by the velocity of the swollen currents. This bridge is owned by Messrs. E. T. Raum, A. H. Richards and Dr. R. A. Pearis. It was constructed in the spring of 1853 by Mr. Raum, with a span of over 400 feet, and contains five piers, inclusive of butments, (which latter are heavily anchored by the filling in of stones,) at a cost of \$15,000.

forthcoming number shall be an improvement upon the past, until it has been made to assume that rank of excellence and general favor which we have designed for it, and which no lack of effort on our part shall prevent it from speedily obtaining.

PICTORIAL UNION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

EXPRESS AND BANKING HOUSE OF ADAMS & CO., SACRAMENTO.—The fame of Adams & Co. has become world-wide. Its branch houses for conducting a banking and express business, are established in every prominent commercial city of the American Union. Nowhere, however, has its benefits been more generally conferred, or its reputation enjoyed so enviable a pre-eminence as in California. Its numerous express enterprises alone have commended it to the esteem of the distant mining regions, while its lavish expenditure of capital in the towns and cities has tended not only to adorn, perpetuate and enrich, but to impart a healthy confidence where that necessary ingredient was wanting.

The engraving represents their new edifice erected on Second street, Sacramento, at a cost of some forty or fifty thousand dollars. We are well aware that in attempting to describe it, we shall fall far short of the reality; for, taken as a specimen of architectural beauty, or as a model of comfort and convenience in its interior arrangement, it has no equal on the Pacific coast. In order to convey to the mind of the reader as accurate an idea as possible, however, of its superior nature, we shall describe its various features by classification.

Dimensions.—Thirty-eight feet and a half front, by seventy-five deep; three stories high. **Front.**—Doric architecture, first story, California granite, with six pilasters heavily capped and mounted; second and third stories mastic, ten windows with arched moldings and mahogany frames. Two iron balustrades, California designs, extending entirely across the front from lower sills of second and third story windows; eaves of roof flanked by bracketed cornices, elaborately wrought, surmounted by plain pyramidal facing of brick work, in mastic; entrance to second and third stories outside by stairway. Height forty-one feet.

Number of Rooms.—On first floor one capacious business room; on second and third stories, thirty.

Walls.—Front and rear twenty-six inches thick with parapet; sides twenty-one inches thick. **Business Room.**—The business room is divided into two separate branches. At the right hand entrance is the express department; on the left the banking department. Ceiling fourteen and a half feet high, finished in white marble stucco walls of buff-colored mastic, neatly and appropriately ornamented with signs. Room divided in centre from front to rear by upright bronzed iron columns.

Two parallel counters of solid mahogany, with convex front, elegantly finished, surmounted by light capacious desks with mahogany railings. These counters are separated from a rear ordinary room by grates, and contain, on their interior sides, a systematized range of drawers, pigeon holes and boxes; the latter labelled with all the principal towns and cities of the State, with the Atlantic States, Mexico, South America, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China, Europe, &c., &c., into which mail matter is thrown, and from which it is selected without confusion or the liability to error.

The Vault.—On the banking side of the house is a brick vault, eight by twenty feet in dimensions, for the deposition of treasure and valuable papers, with double lined wrought iron doors and bolts, so completely fire and thief proof as to place the combined assaults of both at defiance.

The Floor is composed of marble slabs, alternately white and black.

Chandeliers.—Three beautiful chandeliers are suspended at proper intervals from the ceiling, containing four bright burners each.

An elegantly carpeted room is reserved near the ordinary for private consultation. On the opposite and right side, two rooms are also tastefully fitted up as a lodging apartment for the employees of the establishment. Adjoining this is an enclosed cabinet for the reception of stationary.

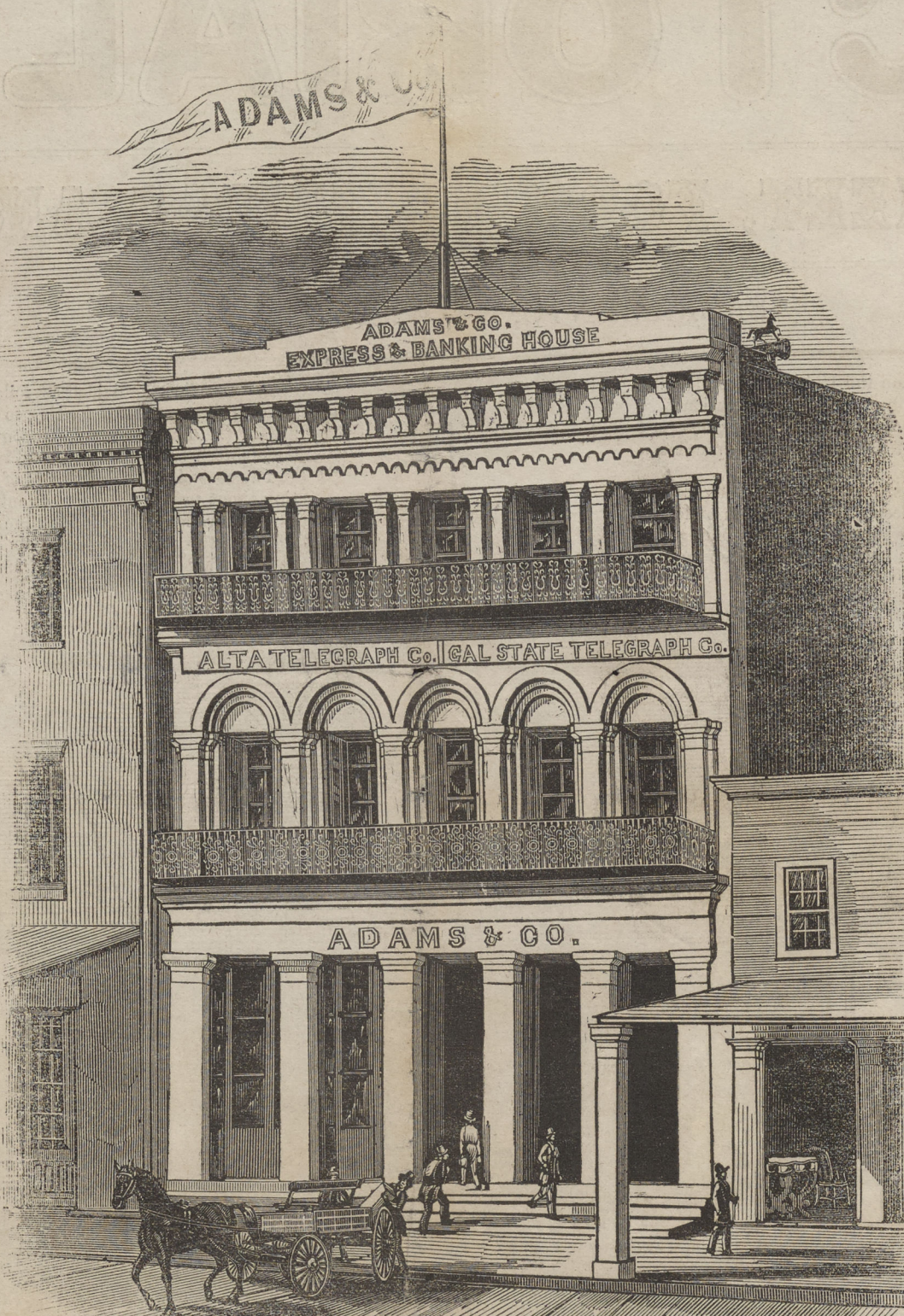
Several rooms on the second story have been fitted up as offices for the different telegraph companies, which have leased them for that purpose. The remaining rooms on the second story are reserved for the use of Mr. A. G. Richardson, (Sacramento agent for the house of Adams & Co.,) while those on the third are designed to be promiscuously occupied.

In the rear of this noble structure is a yard 35 by 43 feet, enclosed by brick walls seven feet high, containing an artesian well 60 feet deep, numerous out-houses, surrounded by trellace work, and over looked from the second story by an iron balustrade.

The building of this house was commenced on the 15th of September, under the general superintendence of Mr. Richardson, and moved into on the 10th of December, 1853.

EMPLOYEES ATTACHED TO ADAMS & CO.'S BANKING AND EXPRESS HOUSE, SACRAMENTO.

A. G. Richardson.....Superintending Agent.	Geo. Wiggins.....Watchman.
H. A. Whiting.....Book Keeper.	Elijah Woodward.....San Francisco Messenger.
W. H. Reed.....Paying Teller.	A. C. Haskell.....Do do
Lewis E. Close.....Receiving Teller.	Daniel Dean.....Do do
D. W. C. Palmer.....Corresponding Clerk.	Henry Keefe.....Do do
W. G. Eason.....Forwarding do	Frank Ryan.....Nevada do
C. C. Poole.....Assistant Forwarding Clerk.	G. C. Lusk.....Shasta do
W. Bennett.....Post Office Clerk.	J. E. Margary.....Do do
Martin Champney.....Delivery do	John Wilson.....Porter.



ADAMS & CO.'S NEW EXPRESS AND BANKING HOUSE.

A GOLD MINER'S LAMENT.—"Why will ye dig?"—Son of man, for the light of whose countenance, and for the joy of whose presence my spirit yearneth and my bowels grumbleth, dost thou ask me why? Is it not written that fortune smiles upon fools? And for the sake of these smiles hath not thy servant been making a fool—yea, an ass of himself in vain?

For five score and ten days he has sojourned in this place—he has dug into the earth—he has dived into the water—he has turned ancient rocks from their resting places, and removed them afar off—he has likewise torn his breeches in parts not to be spoken of!—he has rooted into the mud like unto a swine! His beard hath grown long—the skin upon his hands and face hath changed its color until he is now likened unto a wild beast, and his garments are rent and soiled, so that "sack-cloth and ashes" would be as fine linen and purple unto him! He would fain feed on husk, but there are none. Yes, he who in times past was wont to fare sumptuously, and to grumble over greater delicacies than were piled upon the table of Dives, now snuffs with gladness the fragrance of pork and beans, and gushes his teeth impatiently over a frying slap-jack! He bolteth a raw onion with unspeakable avidity! Potato skins fear his presence—beef vanishes before him, and dogs look to him for bones. He sighs for the flesh pots of Egypt, and mourneth over the barrenness of the land! In his sleep, nevertheless, the good angel of the past deigns to visit him, and delightful visions are opened to his recollection, for a delicious "bill of fare" floats before the mind of the dreamer, and he orders "oysters and terrapins for six," only to awake to his infernal slap-jacks and molasses!

All this hath thy servant endured. Is he not then a fool, an abomination in the sight of wisdom? And is it not unto such, and such only, fortune dispenses her favors? Yet she hath deserted me. I approach her, and she fleeth! I "double on her trail," and she turneth away! I await her coming, and she stands still! I secrete myself in her path, and seize her unawares! But she glideth off, as though I had caught a hog by his greased tail! "Sic transit," I exclaim, as with a sick heart, I revile poverty, and curse fortune!

Lo! are not these evils? And wherefore should they be visited on thy servant? Surely he hath not sinned as other men sin. He hath not coveted his neighbor's ox, nor his ass, nor his maid servant, nor his maid servant,—for he is known unto thee, that there are no maid servants here. He hath abided by "the Law and the Prophets," but the profits have not abided by him!

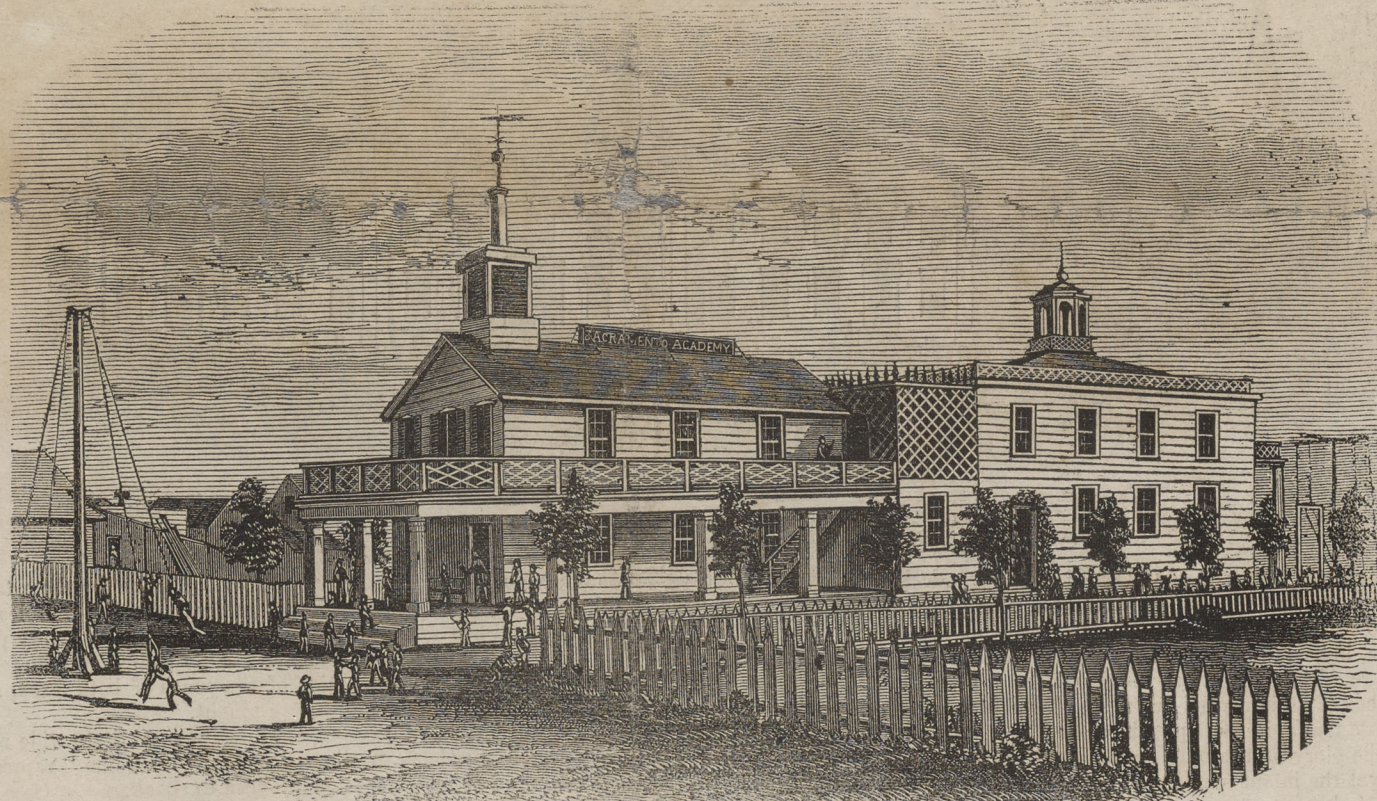
Now, therefore, I renounce these diggings—I absquatulate the premises—I renounce the ranch!—I take off—I put out—I go—I slope!—I depart without scrip or provender; taking no heed of the morrow, for the morrow takes no care of me. Ere five days shall have passed, the shirt tail of thy servant will be waving in the breezes of the Nevada. A remnant of it will be mailed upon the highest mountain that be crosses, as an evidence of the extremity to which man can be reduced in the land of Ophir! Yet, think not, oh Elisha! that I would rend my garments for this alone. Verily I say unto thee, an evil genius has long pursued me. She hath followed so close upon my footsteps, that every thread and fibre of my shirt tail is familiar to her eye. And if, in her pursuit of me, she should gaze upon this relic in the solitary fastnesses of the mountains, she will at once recognize it, and believing me to be torn and destroyed by wild beasts, she will retrace her steps, and thus will I escape her.

I go hence, Elisha, unto the town of Sonora, where it has been prophesied that thy servant will heal the sick, and prosper with amazing prosperity. As Moses reared the serpent in the wilderness for the children of Israel to look upon and be cured of their infirmities, so will I elevate my "shingle" among the Gentiles, that they may gaze upon it, and be made whole. Their offerings of gold and silver will be acceptable unto me, and if they live not afterwards, peradventure they may find treasure in Heaven!

A CALIFORNIA WIDOW.—Capt. Saltwater says, his essay to effect a matrimonial charter, resulted in a manner so discouraging, that he don't believe he'll ever be induced to try it again. The Captain, being out of service for some months, conceived a passion for a rather mysterious young lady, boarding at the same hotel. Says the Captain: "I conveyed her round from shop to shop, shows, balls, theatres, churches, and other places of amusement and information, and at last, when I thought things had gone 'bout for enough, I squared my yards, and said, 'I, just as cool as a powder monkey: 'Madam, I've been thinkin' I should like to get spliced.' 'Spliced,' said she, as artless as a turtle-dove. 'Spliced,' said I; 'and, if you've a notion, why—'I'm ready to share my duck and dumage with you ma'am.' She looked sort of taken back at first, but she goes about, and says she: 'Captain I've been a thinkin' if my husband don't write soon, and send me some money and a gold watch from California, I'd as leave marry somebody as not, and if you wait a few days, I'll give you the preference.'" Her husband had been gone to the Pacific just four months, and here was a California widder! "I stood off after that," said the Captain.

SACRAMENTO ACADEMY AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—This flourishing institution is situated in one of the pleasantest portions of Sacramento city, being on M street, a prominent and the widest avenue of the city. It dates its construction from some time in July last, and has already, under its able and energetic proprietor and principal, (James Stratton,) obtained a position as one of the first schools of the State. Minerva like, it has sprung into being, armed and equipped, "to teach the young idea to shoot." In point of numbers it is exceeded by no other institution in the State. One hundred and seventy scholars have attended the school the last quarter, and a larger number is anticipated the ensuing term. Accordingly, a new building has been constructed in the rear of that built in July, and the boys will hereafter be instructed in one, and the girls in the other—the former under the immediate charge of Mr. Stratton, the latter under his amiable and accomplished lady. The second story is divided into several rooms for the accommodation of boarders and pupils, thereby giving an opportunity for those remote from good schools to send their children where they can enjoy privileges equal to those in more favored localities, an item of some importance in the present condition of California. Another item worthy of notice in this connection, is one we are glad to see, that physical development is cultivated as well as mental, believing that the development of the one is dependent upon and somewhat necessary to the expansion of the other. While we would not argue the justice of the Spartan code that condemned to death the deformed, we would denounce that system of rigid discipline that cultivates the mind at the expense of the body—raises an effeminate set of humanity, and produces nothing but book-worms. This is a subject that until of late has been much neglected in American systems of instruction for youth. Education is just beginning to attract its share of attention in our State, and every effort made in the cause and in the right direction, we hail with pleasure; and as the establishment of such institutions in our midst is a subject of public congratulation, we wish success to the Sacramento Academy, and all similar enterprises.

"MANY SIGH."—A betrothed damsel writes to a friend that California is aptly termed the "land of promise," for her lover has been faithfully "promising" every fortnight for the last four years, to return home and marry her, but she found his "promises" thus far in no way of being fulfilled.



SACRAMENTO ACADEMY AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO OF OLD.—The *Presidio and Mission*—Shadows of the Past. The subjoined extract is from a correspondent of a late Bay paper: "How great are the changes in the womb of time. Upon the 27th of June, 1776, seventy-seven years ago, San Francisco first became known in history. Father Junipero De Lari, one whose name and deeds in Upper California have secured the proudest niche in its history—one whose monument should stand in the first place in our public square, as a testimonial of respect—landed at this place, accompanied by a few settlers from Sonora. Was it the desire of gold that attracted him hither? Certainly not. Was it the desire to take possession of its property? No. Was it the desire to live independent of Mexico? No, none of these. It was to make spiritual conquests—to reduce the savage to the yoke of Christ—to illustrate the doctrines of the true God in his own life and precepts. And fully he accomplished the task. Look at that old Presidio and that venerable Mission of Dolores, and behold the first house erected. These are his handiwork. San Francisco has this at least to boast of, that the first building erected within it was dedicated to God's worship, under the patronage of Saint Francis. The Mission Dolores was founded on the 9th October, 1776. Its population was composed of a few soldiers at the Presidio. In 1836 the first house within the limits of the city was erected by S. P. Lery, an American, on Dupont street. At this time there were fifteen soldiers at the military post, under the command of Gamazonia Flores, while at the Mission Dolores the population of emigrants and their descendants, was about sixty-four souls, exclusive of Indians."

GRIZZLY BEARS.—Miners are generally in the habit of keeping their fresh meat in a drift during hot weather. A company up the North Fork of the Yuba adopted the above plan. One night a Grizzly entered their drift, and stole their meat; next night they lay in wait for him at their drift, well armed; but bruin changing his tactics, entered their cabin and carried off a keg of butter, and has not been heard of since.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.—Native California Wheat yields, when not disturbed by rust, 70 bushels per acre. Volunteer White Wheat, from Oregon Wheat, and not liable to rust, yields 50 to 55 bushels per acre. Chile White Wheat averages 55 bushels per acre. Bald Wheat, from Oregon seed, yields 60 bushels per acre. Russia Spring Wheat weighs 63½ lbs. per bushel. Mediterranean White Fall, 65 lbs. Red Spring, 62 lbs.



CALIFORNIA INDIAN MOUNDS.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS IN 1852.—It may be regarded as unfortunate that California has not her Catlin, to limn, nor her Cooper to perpetuate, through the medium of historical romance, those stirring scenes of combat between the whites and Indians which make up so large a share of her history. Hundreds of instances might be recorded of murders perpetrated on the unfortunate miner, as he climbed the precipitous steeps, wandering through concealed valleys, or bent over his prospecting pan on the margin of some mountain stream. A cry of agony, a plunge, and all was over! In vain did the expectant wife, mother or sister await the coming home of the absent one. In vain did the advertising columns of the newspaper inquire for information! After many days the offensive remains of a human body floated on the surface of the water, was picked up, an inquest held over it, and the meaningless verdict pronounced of, "Came to his death from causes to the jury unknown."

Weep, bereaved one! the hopeful gold-seeker is lost to thee forever! Weep for him! it is the only dirge which his memory can claim! The companion from whom he separated marvels for an hour at his delay; but the assignable reasons for his absence are numerous and justifiable. He has perhaps discovered richer diggings, formed a more profitable partnership, and, governed by the customs of a gold-seeker's life, tarries where his prospects are brighter. Thus, in a short time, he is no longer thought of, cared for, nor mourned.

Desperate encounters with the Indians even at the present day, are by no means uncommon in the northern portions of the State. Their incursions, thefts and frequent murders are heard of and tolerated in mining localities until a desire for vengeance becomes insatiable among the whites. A declaration of war goes abroad into the gulches and ravines. Exasperated men arm themselves, meet at some rallying point, seek the trail of the

savage foe, and follow it to his secret fastnesses, where an assault is made, which terminates in a general massacre.

An incident of this kind occurred among the Trinity mountains in the spring of 1852. A butcher named Anderson was found murdered, a wedge driven into his mouth, his body otherwise brutalized and his cattle driven off. When intelligence reached Weaverville of the fact, community was shocked at the nature of the barbarity. A son of the deceased, aided by Mr. Dixon, (at that time sheriff of the county,) raised a volunteer company of some forty well armed men, of which Dixon took command, and started on the afternoon of the same day or morning of the next, to wreak vengeance on the murderers.

Their principal march was made during the night. After proceeding some thirty miles, following the direction of the South Fork of Trinity river, they came upon the camp-fires of the Indians, the principal portion of whom

were engaged cooking the meat which they had obtained from Anderson's cattle. Daylight was just beginning to dawn, when, taking cover behind trees, and such other objects as presented, the party opened their murderous fire. The squaws threw themselves in front of their husbands and children to shield them from danger; but it was of no avail. An indiscriminate slaughter ensued, beneath which men, women and children fell. Out of some hundred and thirty or forty souls which constituted the Indian encampment, but one woman and child were spared!

Shame upon humanity to relate it! the women and children were stricken down and trampled upon while their clasped hands were raised in supplication for mercy. "A snake is a snake," exclaimed the infuriated assailants, "though it be but an inch long." The duty of writing the full particulars of this awful carnage, belongs to the historian; and we shall therefore say nothing further,—leaving the facts as narrated to speak for themselves.



FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS IN 1852.

PICTORIAL UNION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.



TOWN OF BIDWELL.

BIDWELL.—This flourishing little town is situated among the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada, on Feather River, about 40 miles from Marysville, with which place it is connected by three daily lines of stages. It has lately become the county seat of Butte county, one of the richest and most prosperous counties in the State. The buildings are almost entirely wooden frames, and have a substantial appearance. The town received its name from Capt. Bidwell, its first settler and a well known California pioneer, and it received its first impetus from the bar opposite the town, which has been very rich; although having been worked over three or four times, it still pays moderate wages; at present it is not much worked, as there are other localities adjoining which pay better. There are several families loc-

ated at Bidwell, a newspaper and printing establishment, and all the concomitants of a substantial and enterprising town.

SAILOR, UNION AND COVE CLAIM.—The above is a correct representation of a claim on Feather river, three miles below Bidwell, and a fair sample of river claims in California. This large claim is subdivided and owned by three or more companies, who have joined together in the construction of the dams and flumes as is customary in river mining. The claim was first prospected in 1849 and found to be rich, by some sailors from Duxbury, Mass., from whom the claim was known as Sailors' Claim, and the hill was named Duxbury Hill in honor of their native town. Since that time efforts



SAILOR, UNION, AND COVE CLAIMS.

have been renewed each season to reach the rich deposits in the bed of the stream, but from various causes, as breaking of dams, early rains, &c., they have been unable to obtain more than was sufficient to pay expenses; but with Yankee perseverance and industry aided by a propitious season, they have obtained enough this fall to reward them for their labor, and a great part have already returned home with their piles.

We are informed that the expenses of the companies in construction of the dams, &c., have amounted to some \$40,000; and during the three weeks they were at work preceding the rise of the water, which carried all down stream, they took out some \$200,000. One company (the Union) took out as high as \$10,000 a day. There is no doubt but there are places

equally rich in the river below still unoccupied, and preparations are being made to work them the next season. The length of the river bed here worked was about 1,000 feet, and the river was confined in a large flume, through which it rushed with impetuosity, forty feet in width and six feet deep, carrying a large water wheel used to work the pumps and drain the river bed. The heavy pressure on the head dam caused it to leak somewhat, so that a smaller dam was constructed in the rear to collect the water, which was carried off by a small flume as will be observed on the right of the engraving. Some four hundred hands were employed here day and night at six to seven dollars a day, and for a few days Duxbury Hill was a notorious place, possessing all the characteristics of a California town of '49.

MISSISSIPPI BAR.—Our artist has reason to be proud of the success which has attended his pencil in the delineation of Mississippi Bar. Nature has aided his genius by opening to the vision so long and beautiful a line of water course, flanked by gently rising hills, which open back to an extensive area of table land, as yet unimpiered by the ploughshare, but containing all the elements of a rich and productive soil, hereafter to become the pride and glory of the sedulous husbandman.

Instead of being located in California, and becoming tributary to the tom and sluice box of the toiling miner, were this beautiful river an ornament of any of the Venetian provinces, its banks would be adorned by luxurious gardens, and its waters bear on their bosoms a thousand gaily decked gondolas, from which the soft music of midnight serenades would come floating to the entranced senses of the contiguous villagers. As it is, the only echoes heard at such an hour, are those of the pick, of the shovel, and the plashing rocks, hurled from some busy gold seeker's hands, to make way for the disencumbering of the auriferous treasure.

Owing to its picturesque situation, or some equally inducing cause, Mississippi Bar has ever been a favorite spot with the long queued sons of the Oriental "Floury Kingdom." At one time last summer there were perhaps as many as five thousand Chinamen concentrated in its immediate neighborhood, besides a large number of whites, to whose energy is mainly attributable the excellent reputation which the place enjoys.

Mississippi Bar is in Sacramento county, eighteen miles from Sacramento city, on the north side of the main branch of the American river, and between seven and eight miles below Mormon Island. It is perhaps two miles and a half in length, and half a mile wide, and ranks amongst the largest mining bars in the State. As much as \$100,000 have been expended in the vicinity by the "American River Hydraulic Company," in erect-



MISSISSIPPI BAR.

ing machinery for supplying the locality with water. Their works consist of two low pressure steam engines, of 60 horse power each, with boilers, pumps, and all other necessary appurtenances attached, capable of throwing two hundred thousand gallons of water per hour into a capacious reservoir, whose flume extended the entire length of the Bar. The diggings at Mississippi Bar are placer diggings, which have been worked since 1849, and are still highly productive. At this point, or some spot nearly adjoining, it is contemplated to cross the American river with the projected railroad from Sacramento to Nevada.

OUR DESIGNS.—The designs with which the present as well as several of the past numbers of the *Pictorial Union* are illustrated, are chiefly from the pencil of Mr. Armstrong, who is also entitled to the credit of engraving them. With two or three exceptions where the camera obscura was used to obtain the first image, they were drawn from favorable points in the vicinity or on the spot, and have been pronounced highly accurate in all their leading features. Those of our Atlantic and foreign contemporaries, therefore, who may continue to regard them as worthy of being copied, may rest assured of their being instantly recognized by "returned Californians" familiar with the localities, in whatever land their eyes may chance to fall upon them. It is flattering to our pride to gaze upon these embellishments as they come back to us in the columns of other papers; properly accredited, but not otherwise; and while we tender them freely for such a purpose, all that we ask is, that the source from which the copies are derived may be mentioned in connection with the pictures and their accompanying descriptions.

PLACERVILLE.—This town, which ranks fourth or fifth in point of population, in the State, was formerly known as *Hangtown*—a name given to it from the fact that several public executions by the people were conducted there, and on a spot which has since become the site of one of the largest brick buildings in the place. Although not the county seat, it is yet more numerous than any other town in El Dorado county, numbering in all between five and six thousand people. It extends along a ravine, built up on either side, for about a mile and a half, and contains a large proportion of brick houses. It is located about fifty miles from Sacramento, a like distance from the summit of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains, five miles from Diamond Springs and from eight to twelve south of the South Fork of the American River. A great portion of the emigrant travel by the Carson route passes through it, and the country surrounding is famous for being the very richest in California.

A glance at the streets of Placerville, will give the reader some idea of its business—premising that the engraving is taken from life, and exhibits a fair specimen of its daily trade and bustle. The great South Fork Canal Company are engaged in bringing water to this point, on which work over a hundred and fifty thousand dollars have already been expended.

On the hill at Placerville, at a spot hid by the front portion of the large frame building on the picture, a capacious reservoir has been constructed, from which the town is supplied with an excellent article of water. The town improves rapidly, and is destined to hold a front rank among the interior cities of the State.

A *CHEMICAL* writer states that "Every old horse contains all the elements necessary to make a new one. The carcass only wants to be put into a farmer's chemical laboratory to create another horse"—a curious sample of modern atheistic "science."



PLACERVILLE.

MORMON ISLAND.—For two or three years past Mormon Island has occupied considerable prominence as a mining town. Many of its buildings are imposing in their appearance, and its trade of an active and somewhat extended nature. At this time it numbers perhaps a thousand souls,—has its excellent hotels, its numerous stage lines, express offices, banking houses, and trading posts. Its situation is on the south bank of the South Fork of the American River, in Sacramento county, two miles above the junction of the North and South Forks. It received its name from a community of Mormons which mined there in 1848. The surrounding country is broken and the diggings rich—to which water is conducted by the Natoma Company. Since the introduction of this water, last summer, this place has been improving rapidly. Negro Hill is on the opposite bank of the river, about a mile distant, and is approached by crossing Shaw's bridge, which is conspicuous on the left of the engraving.

MINING OPERATIONS AT MURDERER'S BAR.—Some idea may be formed of the extent to which mining operations are carried in particular localities, by a glance at the works depicted below. That portion above the engraving in which the workmen are engaged is the bed of the Middle Fork, which has been laid bare by draining off the water. Flumes, ditches, wheels, railroads and steam engines are all brought into requisition to exhume the auriferous treasure. Three hundred men are employed here, and the deeper they descend into the bowels of the earth, the richer they find the deposits of gold.

IN PLANTING TREES, be careful not to set them too deep. Many fine trees are annually lost, by planting them much deeper than they were in the nursery, which should never be done. Set your trees no deeper in transplanting than they originally stood in the nursery.



MORMON ISLAND.



MINING OPERATIONS AT MURDERER'S BAR.

PICTORIAL UNION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.



FALLS NEAR MURDERER'S BAR.

MURDERER'S BAR.—Four engravings are presented to the reader's consideration, illustrative of Murderer's Bar, the mining operations prosecuted in the bed of the river at that point, the Falls, and the Cave adjoining. In the way of population, the town has nothing particular to boast of, four



TOWN OF MURDERER'S BAR.

hundred souls being about the extent of its enumeration; but the mountain at whose base it is situated, is said to be one of the highest in California. Its location is on the Middle Fork of the American River, in El Dorado county, about eighteen miles from Mormon Island; and it is said more



CAVE NEAR MURDERER'S BAR.

amount of water precipitated from them in a given time. Like the Cave represented in an adjoining cut, they are perhaps more to be admired for the beauty which they impart to a picture, than for any extraordinary uses to which they may be converted.

BRADLEY, BERDAN & CO.'S WATER WORKS.—In the engraving and accompanying sketch of the extended improvements of Bradley, Berdan & Co., at Diamond Springs, El Dorado county, many things of interest will be observed. The work is one of the most prosperous in the State, and has been conducted in such an efficient manner as to reflect not only the highest credit upon its proprietors and managers, but as also to be to them a source of continued profit.

The plan of operation embraces a large extent of country, which contains hundreds of acres of the best dry diggings in the State, and which will, with a reasonable supply of water, furnish mining ground for some thousands of men, for a long term of years.

The corporation of Bradley, Berdan & Co., was organized in August, 1851, under the general State law, to bring the Cosumnes river, as well as some of the southern branches of the South Fork of the American river, into the rich mining districts along the dividing ridges between said streams; and also into the towns of Ringgold, Weaver, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs and Logtown; each one of these towns being surrounded by rich and extensive "dry diggings."

The original plan was conceived early in 1850, by Dr. L. Bradley, Civil Engineer, from La Porte, Indiana, who commenced his survey in that year. So little confidence in the final success of any plan to carry water into the hills was, at that time, entertained by the mining community, that Dr. Bradley found it extremely difficult to get any one to join him in the enterprise. For months he pursued his surveys, and when he got ready to commence work in the spring of 1851, was compelled to commence at Ringgold Creek himself with a couple of hired men.

So loose and open was the soil found that they predicted the earth would absorb the water as fast as it ran into the ditch; and nothing but the actual appearance of the water in the spring of 1852, at Diamond Springs, could convince them to the contrary.

But, during the summer of 1851, Dr. Bradley and son were joined in the enterprise by Mr. Berdan, also a civil engineer, who, after examining the plan, was satisfied of its practicability. His accession, and that of two other gentlemen, led to the formation of the company in August, 1851. Operations thereafter, in the way of surveys and ditches, were actively continued, and in March, 1852, they had succeeded in bringing the water to Ringgold Creek—a tributary of the American river, and Squaw Creek, a tributary of the Cosumnes—a distance of about seven miles, into Diamond Springs; at which point they continued to furnish and distribute water for about two months.

In the spring of 1852, the company commenced extending their race from Squaw Creek and Ringgold Creek, in two lines to Clear Creek, and thence to the Sly Park and Camp Creek, which form the



BRADLEY'S MILL AND WATER WORKS.

northern fork of the Cosumnes. The race strikes Sly Park about a half mile above the junction of that and Camp Creek, near the emigrant road, and about fifteen miles above Diamond Springs.

At this point a gigantic work, under the engineering of Dr. Bradley, was undertaken in the summer of 1852, and so nearly completed as to withstand the shock of the water and snow which has been precipitated upon it during the past eight weeks. This work was the putting of a Saw Mill into Sly Park Canon, where the bluffs are not less than 1,200 feet high. Having surmounted every difficulty a first rate mill was built, and soon sawing at the rate of 6,000 feet of lumber per day.

Next, a railroad was constructed on an inclined plane about a thousand feet in length, with two cars, so contrived that the descent of the loaded one, brought the empty one up.

In order to concentrate all the water possible for summer use, and maintain the required level, it became necessary to bring the waters of Camp Creek in flume, and throw it into the race starting from the mill for Clear Creek. This flume to Camp Creek is one and seven-eighths miles long, where a dam is erected which stood during the severe flood of 1852. From Camp Creek to the South Fork of the North Fork of the Cosumnes river, a distance of about eleven miles, the line has been surveyed, and should the water be needed during the dry season, will be conveyed across into the Company's race at Sly Park.

The flume from Sly Park to Camp Creek is three feet wide, and eighteen inches deep, with a fall of eight feet to the mill. It is built on the steep and rocky side of the canon where a man would find it impossible to maintain a footing. The lumber was furnished and rolled out on hand cars in the flume, as it was extended. To come out of the canon towards Clear Creek required three and seven-eighths miles fluming, five feet wide, and twenty inches high.

The race from the point where the flume terminates, to Clear Creek, is dug a distance of one and three-quarter miles.

From Clear Creek the water is taken down what is known on the emigrant road as Pleasant Valley, to near Dr. Slaughter's, from which point two lines are projected and surveyed, called the upper and lower. The upper crosses Dogtown divide, between Clear Creek and Weber Creek—(another branch of the South Fork of the American)—the race is completed, and the water now running into Weber Creek Valley; length of race about six miles.

For the capital invested, we know of no company in the State which has accomplished so much; and we know of none which promises to benefit a greater extent of mining country, or better and more certain profit to its stockholders.



COLOMA CANAL.

VOLCANO.—Many of the names of California towns and mining districts are derived from actual occurrences, or fancied resemblances to the particular objects and ideas which they represent. The concurrent testimony of geologists goes to prove that volcanoes have existed at one portion of the State's history to a very great extent throughout her mountain regions. It may be that a belief in some eruption of the kind at the particular spot under description, was the cause of its being so named. Be that as it may, there is nothing to contradict the aptness of the designation, and so, we may accredit the founders of the village with a wise discrimination, whether they possess it or not.

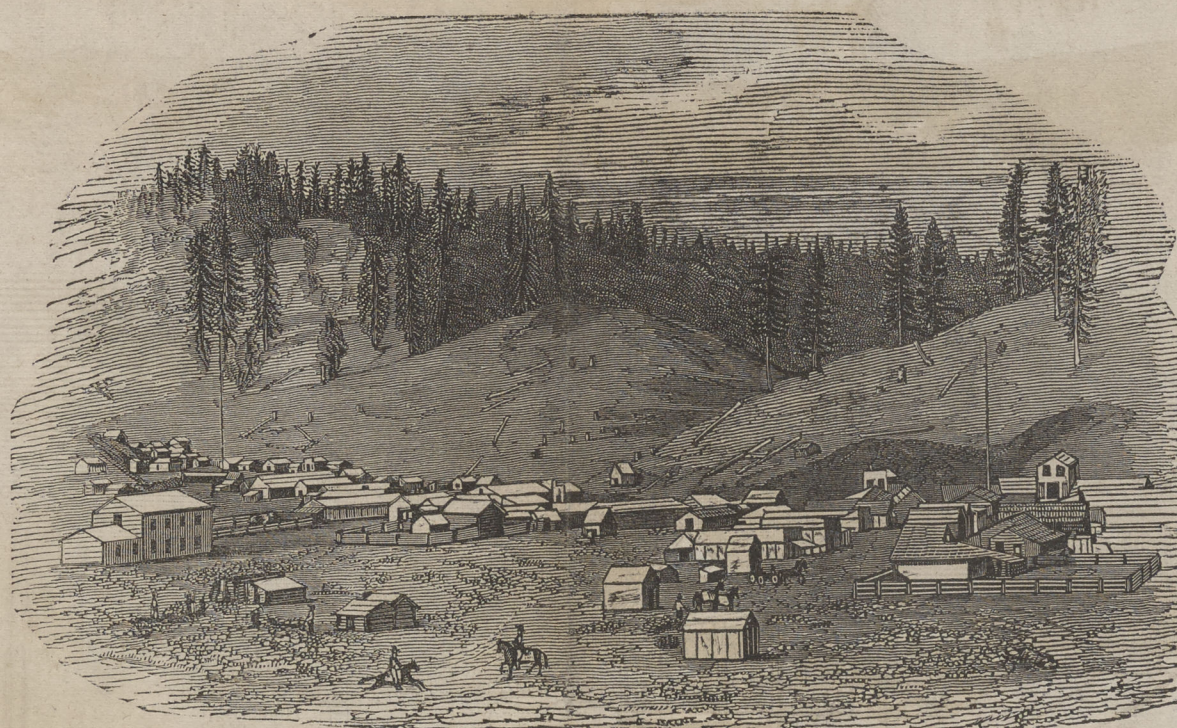
Volcano is a principal town of Calaveras county, and is located on Sutter Creek, about twelve miles north-east of Jackson. "Soldier's Gulch," which occupies a central position in the village, was first discovered and worked

in the summer of 1849, by a number of New York volunteers and dragoons discharged from Major Graham's command. It is probably one of the richest gulches in California, having been constantly worked with great success since the period of its discovery. The diggings are deep and have encountered a serious obstacle in being overrun with too much water. A band of workmen called the Georgia Company, are at present engaged in draining the flat on which the village stands, when the entire valley will be probably dug up.

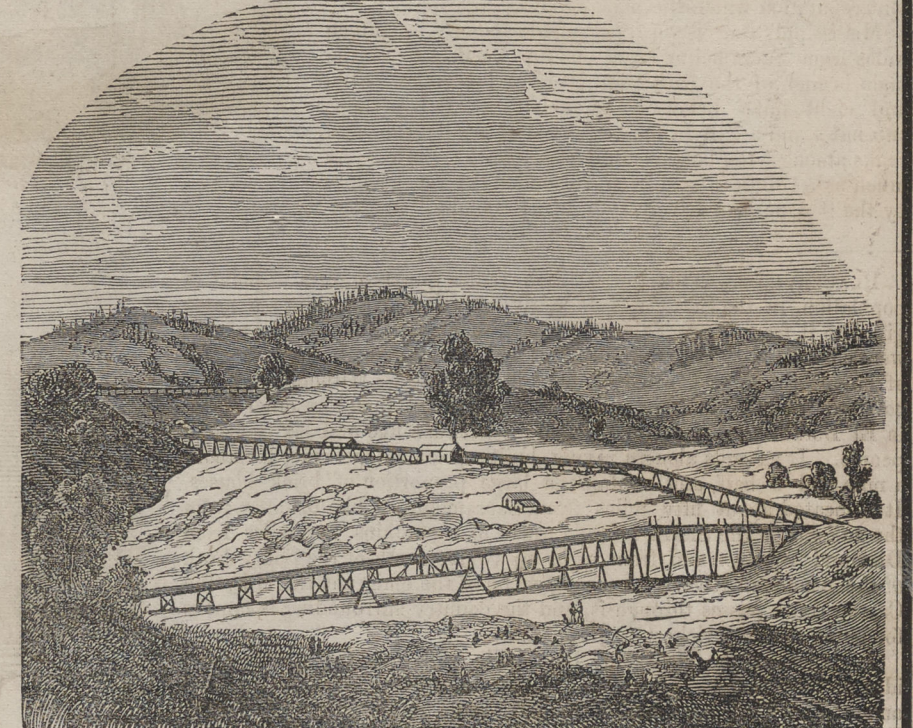
Volcano is situated in the middle of an exceedingly rich mining region, where it is designed in a few months to receive an aqueous supply from the Jackson Water Company. The village contains a population of nearly a thousand, which includes over a hundred families. In the spring of 1852, a road was constructed from this place to Leake's Springs and Carson

Valley, and for the last two seasons a large proportion of the overland emigration has come in by this route. With one exception Volcano is the most important mining point in the northern part of Calaveras county.

ACQUEDUCT NEAR COLOMA.—The aqueduct presented in the engraving, is one of those improvements suggested by the "mother of invention." Although its skeleton form possesses no features to make it imposing, there is a merit of utility about it, which renders it to the miner a darling favorite. In a locality where nature had lavished her hidden treasures, she omitted to furnish the supply of water necessary to exhume them, when the compass, the spirit level, the lumber from lofty pines, were brought into requisition, which the genius of man applied; and soon the slaking element came dancing down in rippling volumes, through long flumes, describing obtuse



TOWN OF VOLCANO.



ACQUEDUCTS NEAR COLOMA.

angles, till it fell into the earth-burthened sluice, and caused the shining particles of gold to reveal themselves to the omnipotent mastery of human labor. This aqueous artery receives its supply at the falls, a short distance above Coloma, and is two miles in extent. Portions only of it are visible in the cut. It was built during the spring and summer of 1853, and furnishes the rich flat below Coloma with an abundance of water.

COLOMA CANAL.—This extensive work was constructed during the fall and winter of 1852, and is owned chiefly by Mr. Nichols, of Coloma. It derives its water from the South Fork of the American River, two miles above Coloma, and supplies Coloma, Uniontown, and Red Hills with water. It is about seven miles in length. The portion represented in the engraving is its crossing of Indian Creek, where the work is uniform and substantial.

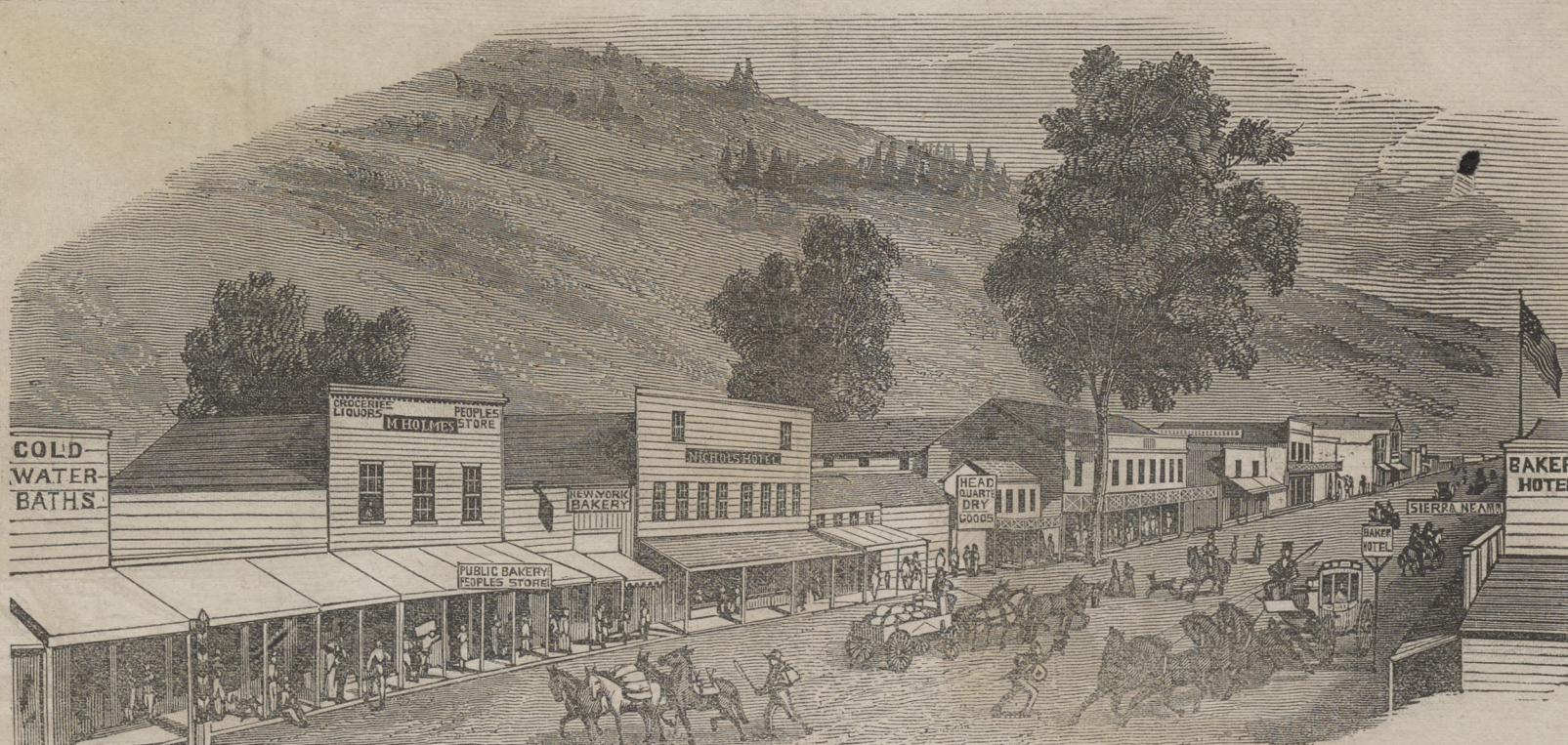
Coloma is the county seat of El Dorado county, and contains about a hundred houses, with an estimated population of one thousand. It is situated on the South Fork of the American River, central between Placerville, Georgetown, Diamond and Mud Springs, and fifty miles distant from Sacramento. The name is of Indian derivation, and signifies "Beautiful."

It was in close proximity to the present site of Coloma, that the first discovery of gold was made, in May of 1848, by Mr. Marshall, (then in the employ of Capt. John A. Sutter,) while engaged in digging a mill-race. The dilapidated ruins of the mill are yet to be seen, and form the object of great curiosity to thousands of visitors, who gaze upon them with mixed feelings of surprise and veneration.

In 1848 the first store was established in the village, which was conducted with varied success by Messrs. Pickett, Hastings, Bestor, Weimar, and perhaps others. As a mining locality its fame has been uninterruptedly pre-eminent; which is evidenced by the great number of cabins, lodges, &c., found scattered over the adjoining country, and where the persevering gold seeker has made his temporary abode. So far from exhausting, hardly a day passes but some new discovery of the auriferous treasure adds to the wealth, industry and general prosperity of the surrounding region; by which confidence is established, an increased valuation given to the tillable lands, and population permanently augmented.

The diggings about Coloma are known as placer diggings. Large quantities of gold are taken from the river banks, and during the season of low water, from the river beds. Like most other mountain towns, Coloma is principally constructed of frame buildings, which renders it subject to visitations from that terrible scourge of California—fire. Thus far it has enjoyed exemption, and with proper care on the part of its inhabitants, may in that respect, prove itself anomalous among cotemporary villages.

It is said that since the discovery of gold in California, six hundred ships have gone round Cape Horn into the Pacific, which have not returned. Some were broken up in San Francisco, and some found employment here.



TOWN OF COLOMA.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.—A happy New Year to our readers and a return of many happier ones to those who are not in a condition to enjoy it! We are not given to moralizing. Neither our purpose nor our space approves of such an indulgence; but we must be permitted to express a few of those felicitations which are inspired by an uninterrupted career of State and national prosperity. God has supremely favored this beautiful country. His Almighty hand has scattered blessings on every side; so that, comparatively speaking, California contains no such class of people as—the poor. Those who are without a homestead, by the exercise of industry and thrift can soon obtain one. That employment which the city denies, is readily obtained in the mountains, the valleys, the ravines and the water courses. Health and energy, accomplish all things. Let those who are poor, repair higher then, and become rich. Climate, soil, treasure, circumstances all combine to favor such a result. And our common country! where is there an empire more exalted, more enlightened, more enterprising, more brave or more successful in all the majestic undertakings of life! Oceans, with their immeasurable depths, form no barriers to its progress; mountains, with their ponderous bulks breasting against a threatening sky, create no emotions of intimidation. The former is made tributary to her vast commerce, while the latter are dugged down to facilitate the purposes of her expanding greatness. The flag of her free citizens is unfurled to every breeze and is known by all tribes, tongues, castes and kinds of people, for the benign influence it bestows; honored for the power of which it is an emblem, and feared by those who would seek to insult the humblest member of the great confederacy to which it belongs.

CALIFORNIA.—The State of California is over seven hundred miles in length, from northwest to southeast, averaging three hundred in width, with an estimated population of about 350,000. Her gold fields cover about one-sixth of her whole extent, and her agricultural valleys contain the most productive soil in the world.